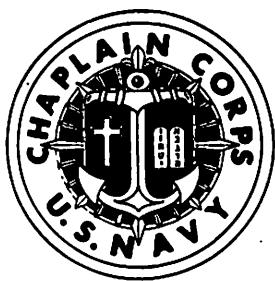


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A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY
OF THE
CHAPLAIN CORPS
OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY



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1983



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TWENTIETH CENTURY MATURITY

1901-1920

13 October 1901: St. Peter's Chapel on Mare Island in California is dedicated. This is the first chapel built by government funds on any army or navy installation to be used for both Protestant and Catholic worship.

6 November 1901: Edwin B. Niver is commissioned as the first chaplain known to have joined the Naval Militia.

8 February 1902: Thomas A. Gill is the first chaplain to become a rear admiral. He attains the rank upon retirement.

28 June 1906: An act passes Congress with two important provisions for chaplains: (1) A pay increase is granted with allowance, i.e., longevity pay; rental allowance; other financial benefits that go with the rank of a lieutenant commander, and this becomes the maximum pay of commanders and captains as well; and (2) authorization is granted for the first time for the commissioning of chaplains in the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

20 October 1906: A board of chaplains, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to make recommendations for the improvement of the chaplaincy, recommends the following: that there should be a Chief of Chaplains; that the size of the corps be increased to 40; that all newly commissioned chaplains be graduates of both college and seminary and that such should receive the endorsement of their denominations; and that all candidates appear before a board of Navy chaplains for their endorsement as to health and other qualifications.

26 April 1907: George E.T. Stevenson becomes the first chaplain to enter the corps with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

5 December 1907: Sidney Key Evans is the last "politically appointed" chaplain to be commissioned.

24 June 1908: The new chapel, still in use, is dedicated at the Naval Academy.

1909: Civilian Welfare Secretaries are appointed to ships by the Army and Navy Department of the YMCA to help fill the gap caused by the acute shortage of chaplains.

2 January 1909: The Navy Regulations authorize for the first time a board of chaplains to pass on the fitness of all applicants for the chaplaincy.

30 January 1910: The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church requests from the Secretary of the Navy a quota increase in the corps. They are joined by other church bodies concerned about the ratio of one chaplain for every 2,251 naval personnel.

4 August 1912: Chaplain J.F. Flemming, the first Navy chaplain known to have had exclusive duty with the Marines, goes ashore with them at Managua, Nicaragua.

January 1913: John Paul Jones is reinterred in the chapel at the Naval Academy.

16 February 1914: The Federal Government officially recognizes the Naval Militia, organized 17 May 1888 in Massachusetts, as a vital part of our national defense.

21 April 1914: Bower R. Patrick is the first chaplain assigned full time to the Marines.

30 June 1914: The House Naval Affairs Committee presents a bill in favor of having one chaplain for every 1,250 naval personnel, and for the establishment of the grade of acting chaplain; this bill is passed.

4 February 1915: Irene Joseph Bouffard, a Roman Catholic, is the first to be appointed as an acting chaplain.

3 March 1915: Herbert Dumstreya becomes the first chaplain from the Reformed Church.

19 April 1916: Chaplain Truman F. Riddle is appointed an acting chaplain, but resigns on 8 January 1918 to enlist as an apprentice seaman in order to get the point of view of the enlisted men and better serve them later as chaplain. He was reappointed on 5 June 1918. This is a unique experiment in the Navy Chaplain Corps.

15 May 1916: Paul E. Seidler becomes the first chaplain from the Lutheran Church.

29 August 1916: Congress erases all limitations on the pay of Navy chaplains and changes the age of retirement from 62 to 64.

29 August 1916: The Naval Militia and the Fleet Reserve are merged into the National Naval Volunteers.

22 May 1917: Due to the outbreak of World War I, Congress increases the numbers of officers and enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps, and allows for the appointment of temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains to cover the increased number of men.

15 August 1917: George Snavelly Rentz becomes the first and only person to be appointed a temporary acting chaplain in 1917.

5 September 1917: Chief Yeoman Alfred James Haines is appointed an acting chaplain. He was ordained by the Methodist Church, North, on 2 September, and is the first of several who, upon meeting certain necessary requirements, transfers from other branches of the Navy to the Chaplain Corps.

30 October 1917: Rabbi David Goldberg from Corsicana, Texas, becomes the first Jewish chaplain to be commissioned, and the only one to serve during World War I.

5 November 1917: John Brown Frazier, a Southern Methodist, is appointed as the first Chief of Chaplains.

24 November 1917: The Pope appoints the first Episcopus Castrensis, or Chaplain Bishop, in the United States in the person of the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes. Bishop Hayes organized the Military Ordinariate with headquarters in New York as the first endorsing agency for Catholic chaplains.

1918: Albert Ranson Parker was the only Navy chaplain to serve with the Marines during all their major engagements in World War I. He received citations from Generals LeJeune and Pershing.

4 January 1918: Dr. Henry Van Dyke, a famous educator, author, clergyman, and diplomat, accepts the rank of a lieutenant commander and remains in the service until 18 December 1918. He serves more as a public relations officer than as a chaplain, touring the country while speaking before civilian audiences and at various naval installations and interpreting the issues involved in the war. No other chaplain has had such a unique tour of duty.

19 January 1918: Richard Joseph Davis of Boston becomes the first Christian Science chaplain even though he is not ordained.

21 January 1918: President Woodrow Wilson issues an order which smooths the way for the regular and faithful performances of divine services for those in the military.

26 June 1918: Chaplain Goldberg is granted permission to wear the shepherd's crook in place of the Latin cross on his uniform.

21 September 1918: Chaplain Simon A. O'Rourke becomes the only chaplain to die on active duty during the First World War. He dies of influenza.

25 April 1919: John F.B. Carruthers is assigned as the Assistant to the Chief of Chaplains.

21 June 1919: Chaplain Goldberg resigns, but he remains active in the Naval Reserve until his retirement as a lieutenant commander in 1941.

1920: 107 chaplains are on active duty. The first edition of the Army-Navy Hymnal is published.

1921-1940

1921: A proposal for a Bureau of Chaplains is defeated. Evan W. Scott is appointed as the second Chief of Chaplains.

1923: For the first time district chaplains are appointed. An effort arises in the Senate to remove the church pennant from over the Stars and Stripes.

1924: A pacifist movement, led by influential Protestant publications and organizations, seeks the abolishment of the chaplaincy.

1925: The Naval Reserve is established with 15 chaplains on board.

1932: The shepherd's crook is again approved for Jewish chaplains. Chaplains are assigned additional duty with the Coast Guard.

During this period, three outstanding chaplains serve at the Naval Academy. They are Chaplains Bower R. Patrick, Sidney K. Evans, and Frank H. Lash. But even above these three in influence and service to the Academy is Chaplain William H. Thomas who in 1945 succeeds Chaplain Workman as the Chief of Chaplains.

By 8 September 1939, the war is on in Europe. In little more than two years, the United States would also be deeply involved in that war. In those two years, the Chaplain Corps increases, and is ready for its job when Pearl Harbor is attacked on 7 December 1941.

FOREWORD

It is often helpful to approach the study of history with the principal movements, events, and personalities placed in chronological sequence.

That is what the authors have done in this handy monograph. Working under the direction of Commander H. Lawrence Martin, CHC, USN, Head, Chaplain Corps History Branch, Chaplains Gilroy and Demy have begun with the Continental Navy and continued to the near present.

It is hoped that this brief work will enable Navy chaplains and others to view in minuscule form the general course of Chaplain Corps history and encourage them to read further in special areas of interest or to do expansive study in the general history of the Corps.

As Navy chaplains we have a great heritage. Increased knowledge of that heritage should make us better chaplains.



NEIL M. STEVENSON
Rear Admiral, CHC, USN
Chief of Chaplains

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Chief of Chaplains
U.S. Navy

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THE CONTINENTAL NAVY

1775-1785

13 October 1775: Congress authorizes the construction of the first two ships of the Navy, and the formation of a Marine Committee to conduct naval affairs.

28 November 1775: The second article of Navy Regulations is adopted. It states the following: "The Commanders of the ships of the thirteen United Colonies are to take care that divine services be performed twice a day on board, and a sermon preached on Sundays, unless bad weather or other extraordinary accidents prevent." Although chaplains are not specifically mentioned in this article, the reference to a sermon implies that Congress intended that there should be an ordained clergyman on board.

6 January 1776: Chaplains are specifically mentioned for the first time in the *Journals of the Continental Congress* in reference to their share in the distribution of prize money awarded for captured ships.

12 July 1778: John Paul Jones actively seeks to recruit chaplains in France for his ships *Ranger* and *Bon Homme Richard*. From his writings it is apparent that he intends for the ship's chaplain to also serve as his personal secretary.

28 October 1778: Reverend Benjamin Balch, the first chaplain known to have served in the Continental Navy, reports aboard frigate *Boston* under the command of Samuel Tucker.

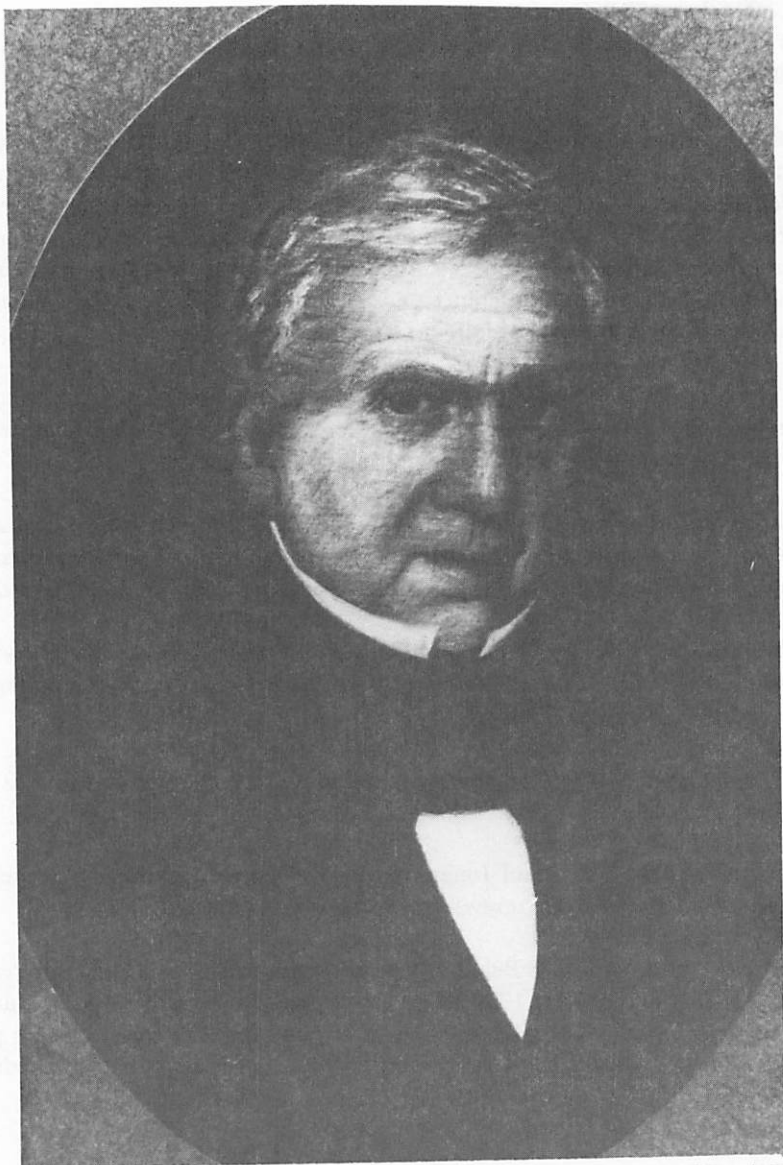
15 November 1778: Congress fixes the base pay of chaplains at \$20 per month.

30 April 1779: John Paul Jones requests a Catholic chaplain to serve the many Frenchmen in the crew of the *Bon Homme Richard*.

October 1780: Reverend Benjamin Balch reports aboard the *Alliance* and serves as its chaplain until June 1781. He is accompanied by two of his sons. During his service aboard the *Alliance*, Balch becomes known as the "fighting parson" for his willingness to join in battle. Later, one of his twelve children,

William, becomes the first chaplain known to have received a commission in the U.S. Navy after the present Navy Department is established in 1798.

October 1781: James Geagan, a Navy surgeon, is appointed chaplain aboard the *Alliance* following Balch's departure. He serves as the chaplain for seven months, and is then appointed to the billet of ship's surgeon.



William Balch 1775—1842, was the first chaplain known to receive a written commission.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BEGINNINGS

1794-1800

27 March 1794: Due to the fact that Algerian pirates are seizing American ships and holding them for ransom, Congress passes "An Act to Provide a Naval Armament" which calls for the building of six frigates, and the U.S. Navy is born. The first three to be built are the *United States*, the *Constitution*, and the *Constellation*; and all three have become honored names in U.S. naval history. They are not launched, however, or even completed at this time, because a treaty with Morocco and Algiers is signed. The second section of this Act states that there shall be employed on board each of the four larger ships one chaplain. His pay is to be \$40 per month plus two rations a day.

21 June 1797: The Secretary of the Navy reports that the French, angered by the Jay Treaty signed by Great Britain and the United States in 1794, have seized 32 American ships in nine months.

1 July 1797: The President is authorized to equip and man the frigates *United States*, *Constellation*, and *Constitution* and a chaplain is detailed to each.

27 April 1798: The international climate continues to grow cloudy and ominous, so Congress authorizes the acquisition of 12 additional vessels.

30 April 1798: The Navy Department is established and President Adams appoints Benjamin Stoddert as its first Secretary.

28 May 1798: The continued harassment of American shipping by the French leads to hostile action against armed French vessels hovering off the coast of the United States.

7 July 1798: Congress declares all treaties with France to be rescinded. The Quasi War with France begins. The war lasts a little over two years with a fleet of about 50 American ships being sent to sea with chaplains serving aboard a good many of them.

24 December 1798: The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that a chaplain is authorized on frigates of 44, 36, and 32 guns having a complement of 400, 340, and 260 men respectively.

1 January 1799: William Austin begins his duties aboard the *Constitution* as ship's chaplain.

13 January 1799: "Divine Service" is held in a U.S. ship-of-war, the *Constitution*, with Chaplain Austin presiding.

30 October 1799: William Balch, son of Benjamin Balch who served in the Continental Navy, becomes the first known commissioned chaplain in the U.S. Navy. The commission is signed by President John Adams. Chaplain Balch reports for duty in the *Congress*.

26 February 1800: Chaplain Eli Vallette begins his 15-month tour of duty aboard the *Philadelphia*. He is accompanied by his ten-year-old son, Eli, who later becomes a rear admiral in the U.S. Navy.

28 February 1800: The Secretary of the Navy gives the commanding officer of the *Chesapeake*, Samuel Barron, authority to select his own "Chaplain or School-Master," a right which is exercised by commanders of naval vessels for more than 25 years. This practice results in many unordained men being chosen to fill this high office, including some of questionable character.

1 May 1800: The *Congress* is dismasted in a storm, so Chaplain Balch is transferred to the *Chesapeake*.

12 May 1800: Mathew Flannery, serving without commission as did Austin, begins his tour of duty aboard the *Constellation*.

12 July 1800: Robert Thompson reports to the *President* as its chaplain.

30 September 1800: The war ends, and with its conclusion public sentiment calls for a curtailment of the naval establishment. A new administration under President Jefferson, bent on economizing, is elected in the Fall of 1800. Secretary of the Navy Stoddert, realizing that the new administration will be anti-Navy, hastily acquires sites for Navy yards at Portsmouth (New Hampshire), Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk. These sites, acquired during the closing weeks of a defeated administration, laid the foundation for a permanent shore establishment of the Navy.

2 November 1800: The first reference to a chaplain appears in a ship's log.

5 November 1800: Noahdiah Morris, a ship's clerk, is listed as the "Acting Chaplain" of the *Constitution* after having relieved Austin the previous summer.

31 December 1800: Samuel Chandler is listed as chaplain of the *United States*, but it is possible that his service began before that date. His chief responsibility seems to be that of a schoolmaster, since there is no record of his ordination.

31 December 1800: The number of U.S. Navy chaplains on duty totals only seven and their combined known length of service is only about five years.

NINETEENTH CENTURY GROWTH

1801-1820

1 January 1801: Only two of the six chaplains on duty at the beginning of this decade are retained. They are Chaplains Robert Thompson and Samuel Chandler. Their abilities as schoolmasters may have accounted for their retention.

3 March 1801: Congress passes the "Peace Establishment Act" suspending work on vessels being built on dry docks and on shore establishments. All but eight heavy and six light frigates are to be sold, and only six of these are to be kept in commission. Chaplains are authorized for those ships warranting them, but only two chaplains are on duty at any one time during the latter part of 1801, and throughout the years 1802 and 1803.

14 May 1801: The Bashaw of Tripoli declares war on the United States. President Jefferson reverses his naval policy, and the larger war vessels are made ready for service and sent to the Mediterranean.

19 January 1802: While the *Boston* lies at anchor at Toulon, its eccentric captain, Captain McNeill, invites Chaplain Thompson of the *President* and three French officers aboard for dinner, and then he sets sail for Tunis before they can depart. Commodore Dale, the squadron commander, is incensed and demands an investigation into the "shanghaing" of his chaplain. Results of this investigation are not available.

25 January 1802: President Jefferson issues a new edition of Naval Regulations which includes reference to the duties of a chaplain. He is to read prayers at stated periods; perform all funeral ceremonies; perform the duty of a schoolmaster instructing the midshipmen and volunteers in writing, arithmetic, navigation and whatever else they might need to make them proficient; and teach the other youths of the ship as the captain orders.

15 February 1802: Chaplain Alexander McFarlan, the first Episcopalian to serve as a Navy chaplain, reports to the *Chesapeake*. He relieves Samuel Chandler.

2 March 1802: Chaplain McFarlan is commissioned.

10 December 1802: Noahdiah Morris returns as chaplain of the *Constitution*. Morris serves during his career as a captain's clerk, twice as a chaplain, and finishes as a purser. He is a good example of how many shifted from one billet to another, and shows that there is little sanctity attached at the time to the office of chaplain.

1 December 1803: Peter Leonard succeeds Morris as chaplain of the *Constitution*.

24 January 1804: Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, writes to Chaplain Thompson at the Washington Naval Yard expressing his interest in the academy for midshipmen being operated there by Thompson. Thompson is the only member of the faculty.

14 March 1805: Chaplain Leonard resigns.

10 June 1805: The war with Tripoli ends.

21 April 1806: Another "Peace Establishment Act" is passed leaving the number of war vessels to be retained in service to the discretion of the President; limiting the number of ordinary seamen and boys in the service to 925; setting the allotment of officers at 13 captains and 150 midshipmen; and stating that the "President may appoint, for the vessels in actual service, so many. . . chaplains. . . as may, in his opinion, be necessary and proper." By the end of 1806 only one commissioned chaplain remains in the service, and that is Robert Thompson.

23 July 1806: Chaplain Thompson receives orders to remain in Washington and continue his work educating the officers of the Navy in mathematics and navigation.

13 January 1807: Chaplain Thompson writes to the Secretary of the Navy requesting an appointment as naval mathematician and superintendent of the Academy in Washington.

March 1807: William Petty is commissioned and ordered to the *Chesapeake* as ship's chaplain and secretary to the Captain, Stephen Decatur.

9 March 1807: The Secretary of the Navy writes to Captain Thomas Tingey, officer-in-charge of the Washington Navy Yard, ordering him to secure adequate and comfortable accommodations for Chaplain Thompson.

26 March 1807: Chaplain Thompson writes to the Secretary of the Navy requesting books and instruments for use at the school.

4 May 1807: Chaplain Thompson is ordered to the frigate *Chesapeake* at Hampton Roads “for the purpose of instructing the young midshipmen attached to her in the Theory of Navigation.”

16 July 1807: The Secretary of the Navy discovers that Chaplain Petty is an English alien and advises Decatur to relieve him of his duties and appoint a suitable person in his place. Petty is put on the beach.

27 July 1807: Chaplain Thompson writes to the Secretary of the Navy urging the establishment of a Naval Academy for the “instructing of young officers of the Navy in the Theory of Navigation.” He points out that Washington would be the best location for the academy since there the midshipmen would be able to acquire the theory of navigation “in less time and with less expense than (perhaps) they could. . . anywhere else in the continent.” They would also have the benefit of a most excellent mathematical apparatus, and would be able to see all the parts of a ship as they were made by some of the best workmen in the United States. He suggests that the course last three months. In essence Chaplain Thompson, the first chaplain to look upon the Navy as a career, is the “founding father” of the Naval Academy now in Annapolis.

12 February 1808: Captain Stephen Decatur sends a note to the Secretary of the Navy indicating that Chaplain Petty has not always lived up to the standard of life expected of a chaplain. He had been involved in fights and was frequently intoxicated.

18 February 1808: Chaplain Petty’s commission is revoked.

July 1808: Decatur chooses Edward W. Turner to succeed Petty. By the end of the decade four other men receive commissions as chaplains. They are William Robinson, William Briscoe, Garrett Barry, and Andrew Moore. Robinson, however, is dismissed for getting into trouble with the civil authorities in Washington.

26 October 1810: The Secretary of the Navy begins his search for a successor to Thompson who died during this year.

December 1810: Only three chaplains are on active duty at the close of the decade. They are Garrett Barry in *John Adams*, Henry Denison in *President*, and Andrew L. Moore in *Essex*. Two other chaplains, William Briscoe and Lemuel Morris, are on the rolls.

21 February 1811: The Secretary of the Navy agrees to offer the position at the Washington Academy to the Rev. Andrew Hunter, a 59-year-old Presbyterian clergyman who served as an army chaplain during the Revolu-

tionary War. Hunter accepts and serves in this capacity until his death in February of 1823.

21 February 1811: Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy, answers an inquiry made by a member of Congress regarding the duties and the pay of a naval chaplain by summarizing the regulations of 1802: "The duties of a chaplain. . . are to read prayers at stated periods; to perform all funeral ceremonies; to lecture and preach to the crew on Sundays; to instruct the midshipmen and volunteers in writing, arithmetic, navigation, and lunar observations; and, when required, to teach other youths of the ship." He also commented on the pay of chaplains (\$40 per month and 2 rations per day) and pointed out the difficulties of enrolling and retaining the right type of men in the chaplaincy. (The pay was fixed by Congress in 1794 and was not raised until 1835—a problem which caused some chaplains to leave the service.)

10 May 1811: David P. Adams, a Harvard graduate and faculty member of Columbia College in New York, a professor of mathematics and astronomy, after being highly recommended by several line officers, is commissioned a chaplain.

15 July 1811: Chaplain Adams is transferred from *President* to *Essex* and is aboard when *Essex* becomes the first ship to carry the United States flag into Pacific waters. *Essex* successfully raids and captures British whalers in the Pacific, and Chaplain Adams is given command of three of these vessels for short periods of time. Thus he becomes the only naval chaplain known to have been in command of a war vessel flying the United States flag.

12 September 1811: Nathaniel R. Smith receives a commission as a chaplain, but does so, as is later discovered, by presenting forged letters of recommendation written by himself. The Secretary of the Navy orders his commission revoked and expels him from the service.

29 December 1811: During the War of 1812, the *Constitution* battles the HMS *Java* and emerges victorious. Among the officers on board is Chaplain John Carlton, who is apparently one of the temporary acting chaplains chosen from the ship's company.

2 January 1813: By Act of Congress it is provided that each of the new 74-gun ships of the line should carry a chaplain and a schoolmaster. So, on the larger ships at least, chaplains are relieved of a part, if not all, of their educational duties.

1 June 1813: The *Chesapeake* sails from Boston under the command of Captain James Lawrence. Samuel Livermore, a Kentucky gentlemen and a friend

of the captain, sails as the ship's chaplain. Shortly after sailing, *Chesapeake* is engaged in battle by HMS *Shannon*. Captain Lawrence is mortally wounded. The British, led by Captain Philip P. V. Broke, board *Chesapeake*. It is then that Chaplain Livermore, according to accounts of the battle, seizes a pistol and fires at Captain Broke. The bullet misses its intended mark, but strikes a seaman. Another account states that the chaplain, with a cutlass, inflicted a serious head wound on the captain which incapacitated him for the rest of his life. Both accounts agree that the captain fought back and, with his sword, knocked the chaplain to the deck with a severe wound on the arm. *Chesapeake* is captured and all survivors, including Chaplain Livermore, are taken to Halifax. In all probability Livermore is the first Navy chaplain to be wounded in combat and also the first to be captured. He is released on 24 June and returns to service as a purser. A destroyer is later named in his honor.

10 September 1813: Chaplain Thomas Breese sees action in the battle of Lake Erie with Commodore O. H. Perry in the *Lawrence*, and later, after *Lawrence* is incapacitated, in *Niagara*.

28 March 1814: The *Essex* is captured. During the engagement Chaplain Adams is found in the time-honored battle station for chaplains, the sick bay. Throughout his career he remains a versatile chaplain. He surveys the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads and vicinity, and the boundary of the northern states. As Chaplain Thompson is the outstanding chaplain of the first decade of the nineteenth century, so Chaplain Adams rises above his associates in the second. His unusual abilities and high character bring added respect to the office of chaplain.

30 November 1814: Chaplains continue to shoulder the burden of preparing junior officers for their future duties. Chaplain Cheever Felch directs a school for this purpose in Sackett's Harbor on Lake Erie.

17 February 1815: Chaplain Felch requests and receives from the Secretary of the Navy compensation for his extra duties as an instructor at the school.

2 May 1816: Chaplain David Folsom, a Unitarian minister, begins his duty aboard the *Washington*. Midshipman David Farragut, then 15, and later to be the Navy's first admiral, is also a member of the ship's company. A friendship and devotion develops between the two that lasts for more than 50 years and plays a major role in Farragut's development into one of our nation's greatest heroes.

4 June 1817: Commodore Charles Stewart of the *Franklin* selects unordained Thomas Burrows as his chaplain. However, due to a growing tendency in the Navy Department and among ranking officers in favor of the appoint-

ment of ordained men, Burrows is replaced by the Rev. Nathaniel Andrews, an Episcopal clergyman.

1821-1840

August 1821: Chaplain David P. Adams is placed in charge of a school for midshipmen aboard the *Guerriere* at Norfolk (then called Gosport). He is assisted for a time by Chaplain Moses B. Chase.

1822: Pay for sea duty and duty at shore stations for a chaplain is \$480 per year and two rations a day, which amount to approximately \$622.50 per year. Those assigned to the Washington, New York, or Norfolk Navy Yards are given an additional \$250 for house rent, making their yearly income as chaplains approximately \$912.50.

24 February 1823: Chaplain Andrew Hunter dies at the Washington Navy Yard and his successor, Burgess Allison, is commissioned within two weeks.

March 1823: Chaplain John Ireland dies and is replaced at the New York Navy Yard within two months by Chaplain Cave Jones. There seems to be an attempt to choose successors of the same denomination and to maintain an arbitrary quota of nine chaplains on active duty at any given time. This, however, becomes a problem since a growing number of ships plus the active shore establishments have created a need for twice the number of chaplains allowed at this time. Nothing is done to alleviate this situation until 1841 when 11 more chaplains are appointed.

20 June 1823: Chaplain Cave Jones refers to the Secretary of the Navy's recommendation to Congress that a seminary for the Navy be established to embrace a general course of instruction similar to that for the Army at West Point, and adds that he would be most happy to aid in the promotion of such an establishment.

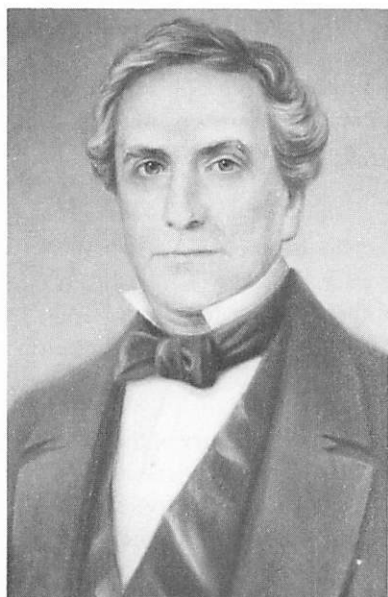
16 September 1823: Samuel L. Southard takes office as Secretary of the Navy, prompting Chaplain Jones to state that a brighter day has dawned for the naval chaplaincy because of Southard's policies. According to Jones: "We are going to have chaplains of a different character from the former ones, and this is a subject that interests me greatly. Until the present Secretary came into office, little discrimination was used in admitting persons to that birth (sic); and while it had a few of good scientific acquirements, the moral character of most was indifferent. Mr. Southard resolved to admit none but clergymen, and these of good standing in their several denominations. It is getting to be a respectable station, and our young men of piety and talents



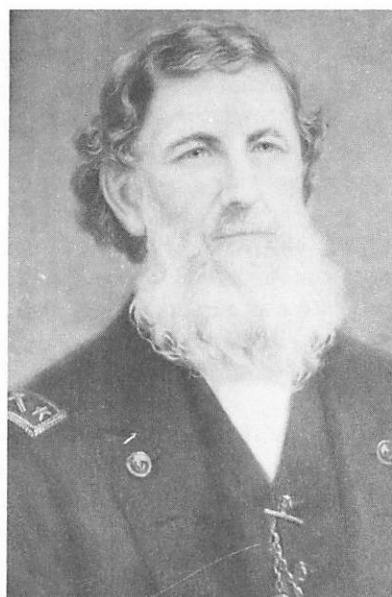
Charles S. Stewart



Walter Colton



George Jones



Joseph Stockbridge

Four Outstanding Chaplains of the Nineteenth Century

are beginning to look to it." In spite of Southard's policies, however, some commanding officers still prefer good men from their crew as chaplains instead of ordained clergy. Southard and his successors continue to push for the ordained. The last chaplain to be appointed from a ship's company is John F. Girard of the *Potomac* in 1841, thus ending a practice which has existed in the Navy for more than 30 years.

22 December 1824: Adam Marshall, the first Roman Catholic priest known to have served, is listed as the schoolmaster aboard the *North Carolina*.

29 August 1825: Chaplain Felch voluntarily submits his resignation to avoid court martial, thus being one of the first, if not the first, Navy chaplain to be permitted to resign from the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Accusations made against him involve dishonesty, intemperance, and failure to perform his duties.

5 September 1825: The Rev. James G. Ogilvie, a Presbyterian from New York, is appointed chaplain of the *Brandywine*. He reports on 8 September 1825, but immediately has second thoughts and, with the captain's advice and consent, leaves the ship and his commission is never confirmed.

March 1826: George Jones leaves the *Brandywine* for the *Constitution*.

April 1826: Edward McLaughlin, another Presbyterian, is appointed in Ogilvie's place. In the interim, George Jones, a schoolmaster for the ship, fills the chaplain's role when the occasion warrants.

1827: For the first time there is mention of a church pennant being flown during divine services.

1829: A chaplain assigned to a Navy Yard is paid \$1,161.75 per year. The attrition rate is high in the 1820s with a great deal of tension arising over shore and sea duty. Those who are always at sea and receiving less pay begin to charge favoritism.

14 February 1829: Chaplain Charles Samuel Stewart sails for the Pacific from Hampton Roads in the *Guerriere* to join the *Vincennes* in Calleo, Peru for its trip around the world.

July 1829: Chaplain Stewart joins the *Vincennes* in Calleo, Peru.

1830: Chaplain Edward McLaughlin becomes one of the first naval officers to protest the degrading custom of flogging. He is joined soon afterwards in this protest by Chaplain Charles S. Stewart who describes a flogging in his book *A Visit To The South Seas*.

June 1830: *Vincennes* returns to the United States, making Chaplain Stewart the first U.S. Navy chaplain to encircle the globe.

1831: Chaplains begin to notice that the responsibilities they had held for the education of midshipmen are gradually decreasing.

20 January 1832: Navy chaplains petition the Senate for an increase in compensation.

18 April 1833: Chaplain Harvey H. Hayes resigns amidst turmoil created by his exposure of immorality aboard ships he had served in the Mediterranean from 1827-1830, as well as wasteful expenditures of government funds at his station in Pensacola.

20 April 1833: George Jones, having completed his theological education, is appointed a Navy chaplain. He becomes one of the truly great chaplains of the U.S. Navy.

28 November 1833: A rule appears which makes attendance at prayers following the Sunday morning muster compulsory for all naval personnel attached to Navy yards.

Summer 1834: The Rev. Charles Rockwell, sailing to France aboard the *Potomac*, serves as the ship's chaplain for the journey. The captain urges him to continue in this capacity, and he does, serving as chaplain and receiving a chaplain's pay until October, 1835. He is replaced at that time by Chaplain James Everett.

3 March 1835: Congress passes "An Act to Regulate the Pay of the Navy of the United States." By this act chaplains are to receive \$1,200 per annum when on active duty, and \$800 when on leave of absence or while "awaiting orders." They receive one ration a day when on sea-going vessels, and an allowance of 10 cents a mile when traveling. All other allowances are discontinued. In relation to other salaries, however, this is still unfair to the chaplains.

Widows of chaplains are granted pensions on the same basis as widows of other officers, i.e., one-half the officer's base pay.

7 April 1836: Chaplain Everett leaves *Potomac*, and Rockwell, who has stayed on as a clerk, resumes the duties of chaplain. However, he only receives clerk's pay until 9 March 1837.

Chaplains Rockwell, Everett, and Jones all served in the chaplaincy for a time together, and it is possible they met to discuss their work. If this is indeed a fact, it is the first time that a fleet conference of Navy chaplains would have been held.

1836-1837: Chaplain Lambert keeps a diary during his duty aboard several vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron. This becomes the earliest known extant diary of a Navy chaplain.

21 August 1836: Chaplain Thomas R. Lambert's diary refers to the first actual use of the church pennant in the U.S. Navy.

16 April 1837: Chaplain Lambert preaches a sermon on temperance aboard the *Constitution*. This marks a growing concern among chaplains for social and moral conditions. Some chaplains were active in promoting temperance by persuading sailors to sign a total abstinence pledge.

19 April 1837: Chaplain Lambert is ordered by Commodore Elliott to take over the duties of chaplain aboard the *Constitution*, replacing Chaplain Everett, whose funeral service Lambert had conducted on 13 April 1837. Lambert later testifies at Elliott's court-martial.

1837: Chaplain Walter Colton, one of the best known Navy chaplains of the nineteenth century, is appointed historiographer and chaplain to the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Squadron.

6 May 1838: A U.S. naval squadron leaves Hampton Roads for a world cruise with the commodore's secretary, Fitch W. Taylor, serving as chaplain of the *Colombia*. He writes of this journey in a book called *The Flag Ship, Or A Voyage Around The World*.

18 August 1838: An expedition leaves Hampton Roads, Virginia with five ships. Chaplain Jared L. Elliott aboard the *Vincennes* is along for the journey. The expedition visits South Pacific islands and then sails into the Antarctic Ocean.

30 January 1839: Chaplain George Jones writes to the Secretary of the Navy outlining in detail his proposal for the establishment of a Naval Academy.

7 November 1840. Chaplain Elliott has a funeral sermon published in an issue of the *Polynesian*. This is the first known printed sermon of a Navy chaplain.

It is also during this decade that Chaplain Charles S. Stewart, assigned to the New York Navy Yard, edits a bimonthly called the *Naval Magazine*. This periodical contains articles on professional subjects, accounts of cruises, and general naval news. This is considered by many to be the first periodical established in America which is devoted exclusively to naval matters.

1841-1860

1841: Eleven new chaplains are appointed to the corps. This brings the total to 24, which becomes the quota as of 1 January 1842.

The policy of requiring chaplains to be ordained becomes official with the adoption of the General Regulations. The age limit is set at no older than thirty, but most of the chaplains selected between 1841-1860 are in their forties.

The regulations contain for the first time some instructions to chaplains relative to their visitation of the sick.

The regulations authorize chaplains to wear practically the same uniform as that of other naval officers, including, at this time, the use of swords.

The American Bible Society supplies copies of the Bible upon request of the commanding officers, and with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, to naval personnel.

1842: The first reference to the use of a church pennant is made in the proceedings of a court martial.

16 February 1842: Chaplain George Jones introduces coffee and sugar as the night drink for the deck in place of the alcoholic beverage known as grog. The Secretary of the Navy agrees and provides for the procurement of the "necessary apparatus" to be used for its preparation.

11 May 1843: Chaplain Joseph Stockbridge writes to the Secretary of the Navy objecting to having to pay a proportionate part of the cost for liquor consumed in the wardroom when he doesn't drink. The Secretary of the Navy declines to interfere.

20 January 1844: The Secretary of the Navy issues the following directive in response to appeals from various chaplains: "Chaplains shall wear Black Coat, with a black velvet collar, and the navy button now in use. (They need not, however, provide themselves with new coats until those they now have are worn out.) While performing religious services on the Sabbath, or on other occasions, on board vessels of war or at yards and shore stations, they shall wear the Black Silk Gown usually worn by clergymen."

23 April 1844: The rule regarding the use of the mandatory gown is rescinded with the following: "The Regulation of the 20th January 1844, prescribing a uniform for chaplains in the Navy, is so modified, that, in performing Divine Service, the Chaplain may, in his discretion, wear the black gown, a plain black coat, or the uniform coat prescribed by that Regulation."

1845: The U.S. Naval Academy opens with Chaplain George Jones being one of the eight members of the first academic board. He is made the first

head of the Department of English Studies, which at the time included both history and geography. These duties apparently take precedence over his usual responsibilities as a chaplain.

Chaplains Joel Newton and N.C. Fletcher are assigned to the *Columbus* and the *Vincennes* for an expedition to Japan. Fletcher, however, is disturbed by his accommodations and resigns, so the *Vincennes* sails without a chaplain.

7 July 1846: Commodore Sloat raises the U.S. flag in California for the first time, and selects Chaplain Colton to be the alcalde at Monterey. This office is a Mexican institution which combines the duties of sheriff, judge, prosecutor, coroner, and governor. Colton becomes the first Protestant clergyman to settle in California. He is officially elected to his office by the citizens two months later on 15 September 1846.

15 August 1846: Chaplain Colton publishes the first American newspaper in California, *The Californian*.

4 September 1846: Colton impanels the first jury to be summoned in California.

17 March 1847: Chaplain Jones, at the Naval Academy, lays the groundwork for what is to become the museum now at the Academy in Annapolis.

18 October 1849: Chaplain Colton is relieved of his duties as alcalde in California and returns to Philadelphia via Panama. He is attached to the Philadelphia Navy Yard where he dies on 22 January 1851.

1850: Chaplain Jones is appointed chaplain at the Naval Academy and relinquishes his professorship.

2 August 1850: Chaplain Addison Searle dies at sea. He is the first chaplain to complete thirty years of continuous service in the Navy.

28 September 1850: Congress outlaws the practice of flogging as a form of corporal punishment in the Navy and the Merchant Marine. This action is a direct result of the efforts of several chaplains and religious-minded officers.

5 February 1851: Chaplain Orville Dewey accepts an unsolicited appointment to the corps, probably because President Millard Fillmore is a member of his church. By his own admission, Dewey does nothing of note and resigns the commission on 9 February 1853.

1852: The Act of 1852 fixes the pay for chaplains at \$1,000 per annum while on leave or awaiting orders, and \$1,500 while on active duty.

1853-1854: Chaplains Edmund C. Bittinger and George Jones accompany Commodore Matthew G. Perry on his expedition to Japan.

5 February 1854: Chaplain Theodore B. Bartow, successor to Chaplain Jones at the Naval Academy, dedicates a new chapel on the campus.

9 March 1854: Chaplain Jones conducts a Christian burial service for a dead marine. This is the first known Protestant service ever conducted in Japan by an ordained clergyman. This ceremony is also unique because of the presence of a Buddhist priest, who, uninvited by the Americans, officiates according to the rites of his own faith.

31 January 1855: Chaplain Charles W. Thomas, writing to the Secretary of the Navy, says: "My humble opinion is that the uniform prescribed in the Book of Regulations is in every way suitable and appropriate. The more we are identified with the service the greater will be our influence over both officers and men, and I think we should not be above expressing in the outward dress that identity which I trust we all feel inwardly. This is the opinion also of others of the grade with whom I have conversed."

21 September 1855: Chaplain Vernon Eskridge dies while ministering to Navy men with smallpox, showing no concern for his own health and safety.

1858: The Signal Book contains the first known official illustration of the church pennant. It depicts a Greek cross on a white background.

1859: Chaplain Henry Wood and the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., become the first Protestant ministers to enter the forbidden city of Peking, China.

13 January 1859: Forty percent of the chaplains on duty since 12 May 1815 have been Episcopalians.

13 March 1859: The House judiciary Committee defends the sailor's rights to divine service against civilian objections to the Chaplain Corps and maintains the office of the chaplains.

1860: William Whiting, an Englishman, writes the hymn which was to become the Navy hymn, "Eternal Father, Strong To Save."

The Act of 1860 fixes the pay for chaplains at \$1,200 per annum while on leave or awaiting orders, and \$1,500 during the first three years of sea duty and an increase of \$200 every two years thereafter.

1 June 1860: A law is passed providing that a Navy chaplain would not be less than 21 nor more than 35 years of age at the time of his appointment.



The Church Pennant

The first mention in the Signal Book was made in 1858; the first directions for display were in the 1967 edition of the Signal Book.

The following regulation is adopted: "Every chaplain shall be permitted to conduct public worship according to the manner and forms of the church of which he may be a member."

Congress attaches a rider to an appropriation bill which reads: "Chaplains shall report annually to the Secretary of the Navy the official services performed by them."

1861-1880

1861: A new decade opens with the full complement of 24 chaplains on duty. Eight are awaiting orders. Six are at sea. Ten are at shore stations.

September 1861: Joseph Stockbridge, one of the outstanding chaplains of the Civil War period, is ordered to the *Lancaster*, and serves there for two years before being moved to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

14-15 November 1861: At a national convention of the YMCA, a Christian Commission, forerunner of the USO, is formed. Its purpose is to assist chaplains in ministering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of Army and Navy men.

1862: In the Navy Register the following seven chaplains are listed as having retired after having their names carried for 45 years or having attained the age of 62: Charles Stewart, Timothy J. Harrison, George Jones, Moses Chase, Joel W. Newton, John Watson, and Henry Wood. At least one-half of the chaplains listed as retired remain on active duty during the Civil War.

8 March 1862: Chaplain John L. Lenhart becomes the first Navy chaplain to die in action. He is on board the *Cumberland* when she is rammed and sunk by the C.S.C. *Virginia* at Hampton Roads.

26 April 1862: Admiral Farragut, from his flagship *Hartford*, issues the earliest discovered order regarding the display of the church pennant.

14 July 1862: Congress forbids the use of alcohol on board the ships of the Navy. This action has long been advocated by the chaplains.

17 July 1862: The rules governing church attendance are radically changed. There is no longer any mention of compulsory attendance or to daily morning and evening prayers aboard ship. This places the burden for attendance on the chaplain and causes him to be more vigorous in his duties and to take his duties more seriously.

4 September 1862: In the Act of 16 July 1862, the chaplain's pay is to be that specified for lieutenants, i.e., \$1,875 per annum while on sea duty, \$1500 while on shore, \$1,200 while on leave or awaiting orders, and \$1,000 when retired.

15 October 1862: It is required that a complete physical examination be passed prior to the commissioning of any naval officer.



Captain John Brown Frazier, the first Chief of Chaplains, 1917—21.



Thomas L. Kirkpatrick was killed aboard the USS *Arizona* on 7 December 1941. He was one of two chaplains killed during the attack at Pearl Harbor.



Chaplain Aloysius H. Schmitt was killed aboard the USS *Oklahoma* during the 7 December 1941 attack at Pearl Harbor.



Joseph T. O'Callahan is awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Harry S. Truman for valor aboard the USS *Franklin*.

15 November 1862: President Abraham Lincoln issues a General Order encouraging the observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the Army and Navy. This order is reenforced by all subsequent orders and regulations issued through 1876.

1863: Chaplains are authorized to wear the Latin cross on their shoulder straps and caps together with other insignia of rank. Chaplains with less than twelve years of service wore the insignia of a lieutenant commander and those with twelve years or more that of a commander. For divine services the option is given to wear either vestments or the uniform.

Former U.S. Navy chaplain Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer is arrested for trying to bring medical supplies and Bibles back to the Confederacy from England. Confined for a time in Washington's Old Capital Prison, he is released rather quickly because he claims he is on a mission of mercy.

The first chaplains to hold the relative rank of commander are Rodman Lewis, F.W. Taylor, Mortimer R. Talbot, Chester Newell, Theodore B. Bartow, Joseph Stockbridge, Photius Fisk, Nathaniel Frost, John Blake, and Edmund C. Bittinger. Six on the retired list, including Charles S. Stewart, George Jones, and Moses B. Chase, are also listed as commanders in 1864.

21 April 1864: An Act is passed providing that the retired pay of staff officers, including chaplains, be the same as that of retired line officers with whom they have relative rank.

1865: Navy Regulations outlines the duties of the chaplain: hold divine services; visit the sick; instruct the men in the principles of Christian education; arrange for the secular education of the young men aboard; and report quarterly his activities to the commanding officer with a condensed report at the end of the year.

1867: The U.S. Navy Signal Code gives the first known official directions for the display of the church pennant. It is to be hoisted above the ensign when services begin and remain there until their conclusion.

24 May 1868: A new chapel at the Naval Academy, a project developed by Chaplain George Williamson Smith, is dedicated. A sum of \$25,000 was appropriated by Congress for the construction.

5 June 1868: Chaplain George W. Smith, stationed at the Naval Academy, submits his annual report which contains mention of the taking of a collection at a divine service.

1870: A number of excellent suggestions, including the establishment of the office of Chief of Chaplains, are sent to the Secretary of the Navy by individual chaplains and groups of chaplains during the next decade. Some are not

adopted, however, until World War I, and others are delayed until World War II.

Chaplains are listed tenth in line among all staff officers.

23 May 1870: George A. Crawford is commissioned as a chaplain at the age of 21. He becomes one of the youngest ever to be commissioned.

15 July 1870: Chaplains receive a substantial raise in pay for the second time in ten years: pay for the first five years of service is \$2,500 while at sea, \$2,000 while ashore, and \$1,600 while on leave or awaiting orders. The pay for those serving longer than five years is \$2,800 while at sea, \$2,300 while ashore, and \$1,900 while on leave or awaiting orders. This, however, is still lower than other staff officers' pay.

3 March 1871: Congress authorizes relative rank for chaplains in this way: 4 captains; 7 commanders; 7 lieutenant commanders or lieutenants. But this only accounts for 18 of the authorized 24 chaplains. The other six are left without rank.

1872: The first four chaplains to reach the rank of captain are Joseph Stockbridge, John Blake, Edmund C. Bittinger, and Robert Givin.

1 August 1877: Chaplains whose relative rank is not fixed by law are to be regarded as lieutenants.

1881-1900

1881: The decade opens with 23 chaplains on duty. This is a ratio of one chaplain to every 487 naval personnel.

25 August 1881: Chaplain W.F. Morrison requests from the Secretary of the Navy that he be allowed to "wear the ordinary black clerical suit when on ship." The request is denied. The Secretary writes: "Chaplains must wear their uniform as well as other officers."

1882: Roswell Randall Hoes is commissioned. He is considered the first Chaplain Corps historian.

30 April 1888: Charles Henry Parks becomes the first Roman Catholic chaplain. He is followed by William Henry Ironsides Reaney, 1892; John Patrick Sylvester Chidwick, 1895; and Louis Paul Rennolds, 1900. Reaney received the unusual third name of "Ironsides" because he had been born in the old frigate *Constitution* in New York Harbor.

1893: Navy Regulations, Article 734, states: "The chaplain shall perform divine service and offer prayers on board the ship to which he is attached at such times as the captain may prescribe; also on board other ships to which chaplains are not attached or at shore stations and naval hospitals when so directed by the senior officer present."

1 January 1898: 23 chaplains are on the active list.

15 February 1898: The battleship *Maine* is sunk in the Havanna Harbor and the Spanish-American War begins. Among the 89 survivors of the doomed ship's company of 355 is the first and only chaplain ever to serve aboard the *Maine*. He is John P.S. Chidwick, the third Roman Catholic to be appointed to the chaplaincy. Because of his efforts on behalf of the wounded and dying, he receives a letter of commendation from the captain.

2 July 1898: Chaplain Harry W. Jones becomes the only chaplain to be wounded in action during the Spanish-American War.

4 July 1898: Robert E. Steele is commissioned and becomes instrumental in the development of the Navy YMCA.

1 March 1899: The Navy YMCA is opened in Brooklyn, New York. This is the first such building in the Navy for the YMCA.

1900: The ratio of chaplains to naval personnel is 1 to 997 men; during the Spanish American War it was 1 to every 1,075 men.



St. Peter's Chapel
Mare Island Naval Shipyard
Vallejo, California



Chapel, U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland

1941-1960

1941: The "Tablets of the Law" Corp device is approved for Jewish Chaplains.

31 July 1941: John W. Bond is appointed as the first Latter Day Saint chaplain.

7 December 1941: The Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, sinking the *Arizona* and the *Oklahoma* and killing Chaplains Thomas L. Kirkpatrick and Aloysius H. Schmitt. Chaplain Schmitt is the first Catholic chaplain to be killed in action.

10 December 1941: Chaplain James E. Davis is taken prisoner on Guam.

15 January 1942: 25,000 copies of the *Song and Service Book* are ordered.

22 February 1942: Plans are outlined by Chaplain Workman for the V-12 Program in order to obtain a constant flow of chaplains from the seminaries.

28 February 1942: Chaplain George S. Rentz gives his lifejacket to a young seaman, sacrificing his own life. He is the only chaplain to receive the Navy Cross in World War II.

28 February 1942: The Chaplains School officially opens in Norfolk, Virginia.

18 March 1942: It is announced that for the first time ecclesiastical equipment will be provided by the Navy for the use of the chaplains.

23 April 1942: W. Everett Hendricks becomes the first chaplain's assistant in the Navy.

2 June 1942: Congress authorizes the church pennant as the only flag that can be flown over the American flag.

March 1943: Chaplain Harlon M. Miller is the first chaplain to be assigned full-time to the Coast Guard.

1943: Portable ecclesiastical sets are provided for chaplains to use in the field and on Navy transports.

1943: The V-12 Program is initiated for training a limited number of pre-theological and theological students at selected colleges and seminaries.

1944: Chaplain Clifford M. Drury is assigned as the first official historian of the Chaplain Corps. Others had served on a voluntary basis in addition to their regular duties.

29 February 1944: Alfred R. Markin is the first to be promoted to Chief Specialist "W" in the Chaplains Division.

25 July 1944: Chaplain Leon W. Rosenberg is wounded on Tinian and becomes the first Jewish chaplain to receive the Purple Heart.

28 July 1944: James R. Brown is the first black chaplain to be appointed to the corps.

21 October 1944: A chapel at Yorktown, Virginia is named after Lieutenant Victor Nelson. He is the first chaplain to be so honored during his lifetime.

15 November 1944: Thomas David Parham, Jr. is the second black chaplain to be appointed, the first to serve a full career on active duty and the first to attain the rank of captain.

22 December 1944: The official title "Chief of Chaplains" is established. The chief is to hold the rank of rear admiral of the lower half while so serving. The first to serve in this capacity is Robert D. Workman, who had served as director of the Chaplains Division since 1937.

11 March 1945: Chaplain Edgar C. Andrews, Jr. becomes the first Navy chaplain to qualify for a second Purple Heart.

19 March 1945: Chaplain Joseph T. O'Callahan performs duties in action aboard the USS *Franklin* that make him the first chaplain in the armed forces to be awarded the Medal of Honor.

15 May 1945: "Padres of the Sea," the unofficial song of the Chaplain Corps, is sung for the first time.

30 July 1945: Chaplain Thomas M. Conway is the last chaplain to be killed in World War II when his ship the USS *Indianapolis* is sunk by the Japanese.

29 August 1945: Chaplain Charles A. Robinson, Jr. goes into Japan after the surrender and becomes the first American military person to go far into Tokyo.

9 November 1945: Chaplain Robert J. White becomes the first Reserve chaplain to attain the rank of commodore on active duty.

15 November 1945: The Chaplains School is decommissioned.

May 1947: Chaplain Henry J. Rotrige is the first Catholic chaplain ordered to the Naval Academy.

9 June 1947: The first official Chaplains Manual is approved for publication by the Chief of Naval Operations.

10 May 1948: The Military Chaplains Association is established.

24 June 1948: The Naval Reserve Multiple Address Letter #27 is issued, which changes the classification of Naval Reserve officers who are attending approved medical, dental, or theological schools to ensign, probationary status, in their respective corps.

29 June 1948: Retired pay is provided for reservists who qualify.

18 July 1949: The Armed Forces Chaplains Board is established within the office of the Secretary of Defense. Membership consists of the Chiefs of Chaplains and their deputies.

12 February 1951: The Navy permits seniors in theological schools who are within 120 days of ordination to apply directly for a commission in the Chaplain Corps without going through the status of ensign probationary.

28 February 1951: The President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces concludes its activities as a powerful advocate of the military chaplains.

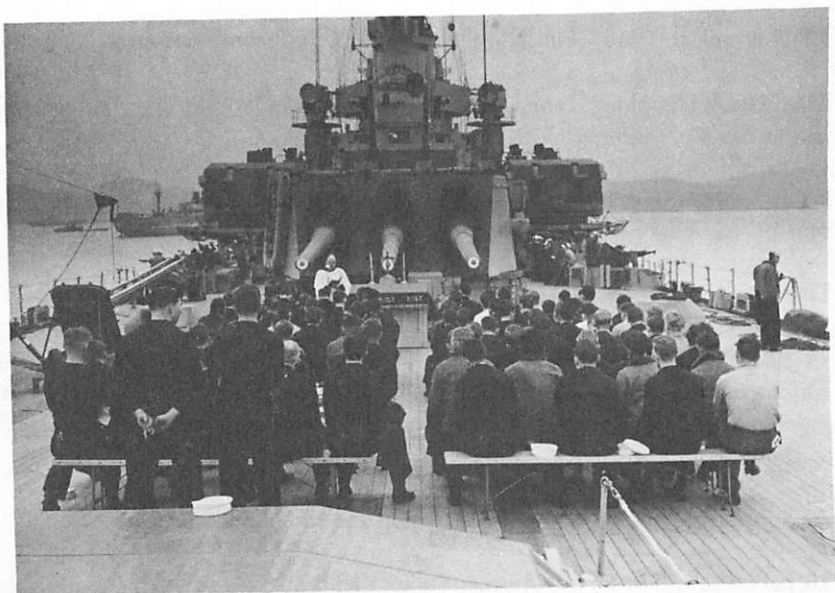
9 March 1951: The Naval Chaplains School, discontinued after World War II, is re-established, this time at Newport, Rhode Island.

22 March 1951: A letter is sent to 180 former V-12 theological students calling attention to the fact that the Navy needs 200 additional chaplains for duty in the Korean conflict.

25 July 1951: The Chief of Naval Personnel concurs with the recommendation of the Chief of Chaplains for involuntary recall of chaplains of the Inactive Reserve for service during the Korean War.

31 August 1951: The Character Education Program is established in the Navy and the Marine Corps.

6 June 1952: The Coast Guard Memorial Chapel, New London, Connecticut, is dedicated.



LT Edwin F. Carr, CHC, USN, conducts services on board the USS *Rochester* in Pusan Harbor, Korea during May 1952.

2 November 1952: At the Recruit Training Chaplains Conference held at Great Lakes, it is decided that work in character guidance at the first level has progressed satisfactorily enough for the Chaplains Division to give consideration to work on the second level, i.e., for A and B schools and for officer indoctrination and training.

4 December 1952: It is announced that naval officers on duty with the Marines will wear the Marine utility uniform only when actually in the field with Fleet Marine Force troops.

1953: 950 Navy chaplains are on active duty at the height of the Korean War.

1954: The anniversary of the Chaplain Corps is established as 28 November by direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

1954: The Unified Protestant Sunday School Curriculum for the Armed Forces is introduced. Catholic and Jewish materials are forthcoming.

1 July 1954: An eight-week course for ensign chaplains (probationary) is established at the Chaplains School at Newport, Rhode Island.

August 1955: The first Navy chaplains to serve in Vietnam arrive for the Navy operation "Passage to Freedom."

16 December 1955: The first fleet-wide conference of religious lay leaders meets at Frazier Hall, Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia with 149 lay personnel and 49 chaplains in attendance.

1956: The training program of the Chaplain Corps is strengthened by the implementation of a seminar program for active duty chaplains.

13 August 1956: The first NATO Chaplains Conference convenes at the Hague, with eleven nations represented.

21 November 1956: Pay billets are provided for chaplains in the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve activities. A five-year curriculum for Reserve companies is to be established.

1957: The Naval Chaplains School is temporarily closed for lack of students.

December 1958: A chaplain's billet is established at the Merchant Marine Academy.

1961-1982

1962: The Chaplain Corps Seal is adopted.

4 September 1967: Chaplain Vincent R. Capodanno is killed in action while serving with the Marines in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam. The Medal of Honor, the second to be awarded to a Navy chaplain, was bestowed posthumously 7 January 1969.

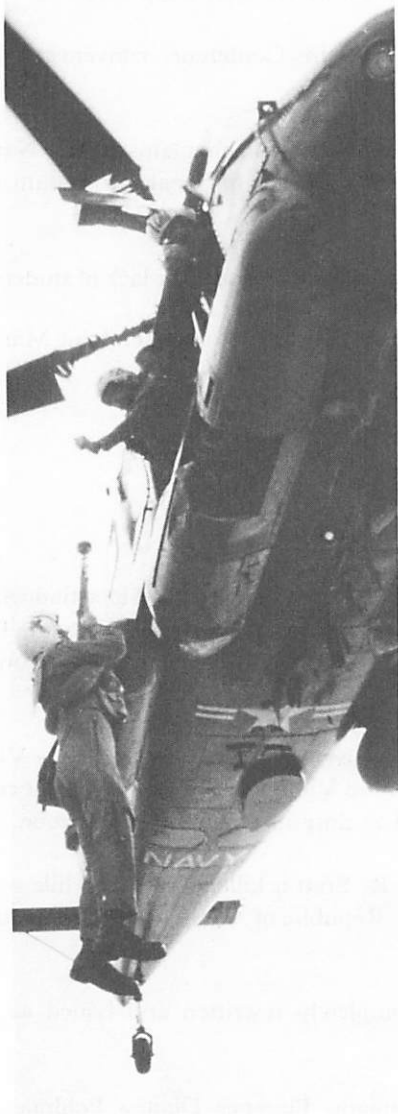
1968: Over 1,100 chaplains serve on active duty at the height of the Vietnam War, 110 with the Marines ashore in Vietnam. This is the largest concentration of chaplains ever assigned to duty in a single combat zone.

22 February 1968: Chaplain Robert R. Brett is killed in action while serving with the Marines near Khe Sanh, Republic of Vietnam. He is awarded the Legion of Merit posthumously.

1973: The Chaplains Manual is completely rewritten and issued as an OPNAV instruction.

2 July 1973: The first woman chaplain, Florence Dianna Pohlman, a Presbyterian, is commissioned into the corps.

1974: The *Book of Worship for United States Forces* is published.



A helicopter from the USS *Enterprise* lifts Chaplain Don H. Michael from the USS *Ozbourn* where he held Protestant services. (1967). (Official U.S. Navy Photograph by JO2 J.C. Neitzke)



Chaplain Vincent R. Capodanno holds a field prayer service for Marines in the Muo Duoc area of Vietnam. He was the second Navy chaplain to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. It was awarded posthumously.

15 April 1974: In an attempt to minister to more small naval units and arrest the eroding of chaplain billets in the Atlantic Fleet, the Fleet Religious Support Activity is established.

1975: Six Navy chaplains, led by then Pacific Fleet Chaplain Ross H. Trower, participate in Operation Homecoming, welcoming returning prisoners of war from Vietnam.

20 October 1976: The Jewish worship pennant is dedicated and hoisted on board USS Guam (LPH 9) at Norfolk, Virginia.

1978: The Religious Program Specialist rating is approved.

1979: The first NATO Conference of Navy Chiefs of Chaplains to be held in this country is hosted in Washington, D.C. by the Chief of Chaplains.

1980: The Chaplain Resource Board is established.

13 July 1981: The Office of the Chief of Chaplains/Director of Religious Ministries is established as a major staff office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

31 August 1981: The Fleet Religious Support Activity is officially disestablished.

1 January 1982: The National conference on Ministry to the Armed Forces is organized. This supplants the work of the General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel, an organization that had provided liaison between the churches and the military since 1917.

APPENDIX

The Chiefs of Chaplains

United States Navy

Captain John Brown Frazier, CHC, USN	November 1917—November 1921
Captain Evan Walter Scott, CHC, USN	November 1921—July 1926
Captain Curtis Hoyt Dickens, CHC, USN	July 1926—July 1929
Captain Sydney Key Evans, CHC, USN	July 1929—July 1935
Captain Edward Aloysius Duff, CHC, USN	July 1935—June 1937
Rear Admiral Robert DuBois Workman, CHC, USN	July 1937—July 1945
Rear Admiral William Nathaniel Thomas, CHC, USN	July 1945—September 1949
Rear Admiral Stanton Willard Salisbury, CHC, USN	September 1949—January 1953
Rear Admiral Edward Blaine Harp, Jr., CHC, USN	February 1953—June 1958
Rear Admiral George Aloysius Rosso, CHC, USN	July 1958—June 1963
Rear Admiral Joseph Floyd Dreith, CHC, USN	July 1963—June 1965
Rear Admiral James Woodrow Kelly, CHC, USN	July 1965—June 1970
Rear Admiral Francis Leonard Garrett, CHC, USN	July 1970—June 1975
Rear Admiral John J. O'Connor, CHC, USN	July 1975—June 1979
Rear Admiral Ross H. Trower, CHC, USN	June 1979—July 1983
Rear Admiral Neil M. Stevenson, CHC, USN	July 1983—